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日六十月四年丑乙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.75	3.35	5.29	7.10
Yamat...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Tai Po	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.05	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.06

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumichen ..Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13
Sheungshui ..Dep.	7.23	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20
Fanning ..Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.48	11.51	3.11	4.25	5.24
Tai Po Market ..Dep.	7.35	8.25	10.50	11.53	3.15	4.30	5.29
Tai Po ..Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38
Shatin ..Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51
Yau Ma Tei ..Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03
Kowloon ..Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.		
Kowloon.....	Dep.	6.40	9.15	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.28	7.10
Yau Ma Tei.....	Dep.	6.50	9.25	9.25	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin.....	Dep.	7.02	9.36	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Tai Po.....	Dep.	7.16	9.49	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.03	7.44
Tai Po Market.....	Dep.	7.31	10.03	10.03	11.09	12.38	3.00	6.06	7.48
Fanning.....	Dep.	7.32	10.03	10.03	11.18	12.46	3.11	6.20	7.53
Sheungshui.....	Dep.	7.36	10.07	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun.....	Arr.	7.42	9.18	10.13	11.28	12.55	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchua	...Dep.	8.13	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.30	5.40
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.13	10.45	11.47	3.02	4.19	5.32	5.46
Fanning	...Dep.	8.33	10.45	11.47	3.02	4.19	5.32	5.46
Tai Po Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.51	6.20
Tai Po	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	6.01	6.30
Shatin	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	6.18	6.34
Yau Ma Tei	...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	6.59
Kowloon	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.38	7.07

WEEK DAYS.					WEEK DAYS.				
STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ..Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.35	Shatinok ..Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	6.00
Shatinok ..Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	Fanning ..Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.50
SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.					SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.				
STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ..Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.35	Shatinok ..Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.51
Shatinok ..Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20	Fanning ..Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	6.01

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TAGORE. HIS INFLUENCE ON ASIATIC NATIONS.

[BY DEAN INGLE.]

Dean Ingle, who is by now quite as famous as a publicist as he is as a divine, is the author of the following thoughtful article on the noted Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, who visited Hongkong last year:—

While the nations of Europe were tearing each other to pieces in the Great War, the Indian poet and prophet Rabindranath Tagore was lecturing in Japan and America on "Nationalism," and expounding his philosophy of history. Tagore is unquestionably one of the greatest men of our time; as a poet and thinker his position is unique; and he has never delivered his soul with more force and passion than in these lectures.

Tagore here shows himself a proud and fervid patriot, who is wounded in his most sensitive feelings by what he calls the insults of Europeans to Asiatics. The soul of India, he says, has been humiliated by the English occupation. At the same time he must not be classed with the seditious plotters who are giving our Government too much trouble. He knows that India could not stand alone, and that our withdrawal would leave the country a prey not only to civil war, but to some other Western conqueror. He also likes and admires the English character. "I have a great love and respect for the British race," he says, "but these people love justice and freedom and hate lies. They are clean in their minds, frank in their manners, true in their friendship; in their behaviour they are honest and reliable."

AN EASTERN PROPHECY.

We may therefore consider this Asiatic philosophy of history without any animus against the writer. His thoughts are those of an Eastern prophet surveying the good and the evil of Western civilization. Tagore is not a Christian; but his attitude is reminiscent of that of a time when Christianity was an Asiatic creed—it was the time of the original Gospel. Again and again he seems to be more Christian than the Christians.

Men and nations may choose a course (but the nations, at least, have not much choice) which for a time is successful, but which ends in a death-trap. History has proved several instances, and we may trace the same law in the animal world. The sheep has the last word against the wolf. Predatory animals and races of men are at last destroyed because they are a nuisance; and it is nobody's interest to save them from their enemies. The sheep on the other hand, though they cannot protect themselves, are useful and indispensable; they pay their way and something more. The sheep-races of Asia, in the same way, may outlive all their oppressors; they have a survival-value. This is not quite Tagore's argument; he appeals to the eternal laws of right and justice; but I think he has science on his side.

Europe has had acute national rivalries, but no race problems like India. The fact that races ethnologically different are in close contact is the great problem of India. India has tried to solve it by the social regulation of differences on the one hand, and by the spiritual recognition of unity on the other. She has made grave blunders by setting up the boundary walls between races; she has crippled the minds and narrowed the life of whole classes in trying to fit them into her social forms. But behind all this she has fostered a lofty spiritual idealism, which sets at naught all human distinctions. The history of India has been only superficially a history of the rise and fall of kingdoms; the real history has been that of social life and of spiritual ideas.

ORGANIZED SELF-INTEREST.

Upon this congeries of races which has never been a nation descended a real nation, organized through and through for self-defence, conquest, and exploitation. This was for India very different from the invasions of other Asiatics, with their elephants and kettledrums, mosques, palaces, and tombs. This was the invasion of a scientific machine, driven by the law of its being, to increase its power and wealth with an impersonal ruthlessness, a dehumanised efficiency. "We had to deal this time not with kings, not with human races, but with a Nation—we who are no nation ourselves."

The Nation, Tagore says, is the organized self-interest of a whole people where it is least human and least spiritual. "Our only intimate experience with the Nation is with the British Nation, and there are reasons to believe that it is one of the best." But, he adds, "we have felt its iron grip at the root of our life, and for the sake of humanity we must stand up and give warning to all that this nationalism is a cruel epidemic of evil that is sweeping over the human world of the present age, and eating into its moral vitality." "It is like a hydraulic press, whose pressure is impersonal and on that account completely effective."

So he charges us with choking and stifling the mental and moral life of India, although he admits that the spirit of the English people loves liberty. "We must acknowledge this paradox, that while the spirit of the West marches under the banner of freedom, the Nation of the West forges its iron chains of organization, which are the most relentless and unbreakable that have ever been manufactured in the whole history of man." This is an Indian view of the British Raj, which we picture to ourselves as foolishly lax and lenient, a weak and easy-going government resting on the acquiescence of the governed.

THE WAR OF RETRIBUTION.

And now, he thinks, our sins have found us out. "Europe's wealth is bursting into smoke, and her humanity is shattered into bits on her battlefields." "You ask in amazement what she has done to deserve this! The answer is that the West has been systematically petrifying her moral nature in order to lay a solid foundation for her gigantic abstractions of efficiency. The war of nations is a war of retribution. Europe must know in her own person the terrible absurdity of the thing called the Nation. The West stands face to face with our creation, to which she had offered her soul." Disillusionment and repentance will come, and then Asia will thank God that she was made to wait in silence through the night of despair, holding fast through all to her trust in God and the truth of the human soul.

Our prophet goes to Japan, and finds its people preparing to pass its children through the fire to the same Moloch. He warns them, that true modernism is freedom of mind, not slavery of taste. Modernism is not in the dress, the Europeans, or in the hideous structures where their children are interned when they take their lessons, or in the square houses with flat straight wall-surfaces, pierced with parallel lines of windows, where they are caged, certainly not in their ladies' bonnets, carrying on them loads of incongruities. "Alas! when Tagore was in London, he looked like a benignant mystic, with his head in the clouds; but the chief was taking notes, and faith: he's printed them!"

To the Americans he says that beauty and her twin-brother truth require leisure and self-control for their growth. But the greed of gain has no limit to its capaciousness. Its one object is to produce and consume. It has pity neither for beautiful nature nor for beautiful human beings. It is ruthlessly ready to crush beauty and life out of them, moulding them into money. It is trampling into distortion the humanity upon which it stands. Man is deriding his human sentiments because they stand in the way of his machines."

THE WOLF PACK.

The glowing eloquence of the great prophet carries one away. But Tagore is partially Westernised after all. His national pride and outraged patriotism owe not a little to the European invader. We have nourished India on the literature of revolt till our light chains begin to gaff those who have never known freedom. We have not interfered with the spiritual idealism of India—the two things which he says contain the real history of the country. If the Indians care so little about political institutions that they allow a few thousand white men to govern 50 millions of their own race, have we robbed them much after all, as the price of secure peace, law and order, and sanitation? If they want nationhood—the accused thing in Tagore's philosophy—they can have it! Still, there is a terrible truth in his indictment. The nation is an inhuman machine, and we are in its grip. We look wistfully at a higher ideal, whether it comes to us from the Galilean lake or from the banks of the Ganges. But our environment has turned us Europeans into wolf-packs surrounded by other packs as fierce as ourselves. "Who shall deliver us from the body of this death?"

'ATROCIOUS' MONEYLENDERS.

"We believe that the atrocious letters of the moneylenders account for your lapse," said Col. C. W. Carr-Calthrop, presiding magistrate, at Ealing Police Court, when Frederick Alfred Winfield (35), of Auckland-road East, Southsea, an accountant, was bound over for embezzling £7 10s. received on behalf of his former employers, a West Ealing firm of house-furnishers.

Mr. W. Firth, defending, said Winfield served in the Army from Aug. 5th, 1914, until the end of the war and was mentioned in dispatches. In 1922 he got into difficulties and borrowed £15 from a money-lending firm, and although he had since repaid nearly £30 he still owed over £9. "They know this man's position," said Mr. Firth, "and it is sheer blackmail."

A woman, who asked Mr. Waddy, at Tower Bridge Court for advice, said she negotiated a loan for £20 from a money-lender and received £28. She had repaid £19, and, having fallen into arrears, the money-lender now claimed £21, and had put a map in possession for that sum under a bill of sale.

Mr. Waddy:—All you can do is to pay the money. I hope you'll learn wisdom in future and keep out of the hands of sharks."

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CO-OPERATION BY MALAYS. A RECORD OF ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

DOOM OF THE MONEY-LENDER.

From the report of the working of the Co-operative Societies Department in the Malay States for the past year we make the following interesting extracts:
The total cost to Government was equivalent to 19.73 per cent. of the working capital of the Societies as compared with 33.81 per cent. in 1923. As societies multiply in number and size the ratio of cost which might appear large will drop appreciably to the low figure that obtains in certain provinces in India.

The year opened with 20 societies on the register and finished with 40 while there were several others in process of formation. Of the societies on the register on the 31st December, 1924, 20 were agricultural—Rural Credit Societies—all of which were on an unlimited liability basis; 19 were non-agricultural—Thrift and Loan Societies—and one was a consumer or store society. The total number of members in all societies was 6,584, giving an average of 36 members for each Rural Credit Society and 304 members for each non-agricultural society. The total paid up share capital of all societies increased from \$68,988 in 1923 to \$231,677 in 1924; deposits and loans rose from \$6,000 in 1923 to \$23,860 in 1924, and Reserve Fund from \$490 to \$5,856. The total working capital used in the movement at the end of the year was \$278,993 whilst in the year 1923 the amount was \$73,461.

The number of Agricultural Rural Credit Societies at the beginning of the year was six and at the end 30. There was thus a net increase of 14 societies during the year. The paid up share capital increased from \$2,023 to \$6,848. The deposits and loans contributed by members and other societies amounted to \$14,550. Their membership has grown from 177 to 723. Societies have sprung up not merely in one district of the country, i.e., Kelian, in the State of Perak, but are now beginning to spread throughout the three States of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. The policy pursued is to concentrate on the creation of a few well-established societies which will serve as models for imitation in their immediate neighbourhood. As the year went on, it was found that the demand for the creation of credit societies amongst Malays was increased, thereby indicating that the existing societies were both popular and succeeding in their purpose of finding imitators in neighbouring villages.

It is still more satisfactory to note that in these Malay Rural Credit Societies there are no overdue loans or arrears. The Malay is regarded by many people as an inveterate borrower and a bad repayer. The record of these societies so far proves that this is a mistaken idea, and that it is safe to give him credit when working in association with his fellows.

THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETIES.
Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies now exist for Government servants in all districts of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. There exists a separate society for the members of the Jaffa community which is run on a share basis. It will be seen from that statement that the membership of these societies has grown from 2,184 in 1923 to 5,785 in 1924, and their paid up subscriptions from \$64,958 to \$252,719. This shows that each individual member or an average had a sum to his credit in the way of a Provident Fund of about \$44. The total amount of loans granted in 1924 was \$335,335 as against \$22,796 in the previous year. This amount was distributed amongst 1,400 members whereas the applications received loans in 1923 numbered only 459. This works out at an average of \$240 for each individual loan.

The exact purposes for which loans were granted were as follows: (1) Paying off old debts incurred prior to joining the society; (2) Confinements, family sickness and sending families to Ceylon and India; (3) Marriages; (4) Funeral expenses; (5) Redeeming Jewellery; (6) Purchase of bicycles and motorcycles; (7) Educational purposes; (8) Building houses.

The exact number of loans issued for each purpose cannot be stated. It is, however, noticeable that there has been a diminution in the number of loans issued for settlement of old debts contracted prior to joining the society in the older societies such as the Posts and Telegraphs Society. This coupled with the fact that the monthly income of loans society exceeds its expenditure in getting out of debt and beginning to save money.

It will be seen that the turn-over of these Government Servants Thrift and Loan Societies is increasing rapidly and that the paid up capital already exceeds a quarter of a million dollars. This type of society is extremely popular and it is gratifying to see that it is being imitated by persons outside the Government service like the Jaffa community and the Mercantile Employees. The published reports of larger societies like the Federated Malay States Posts and Telegraphs, Railway Servants and the Taiping Government Servants Societies all unanimously emphasize the advantages which have been conferred on their members by teaching them the principle of thrift and extricating them from the clutches of usurious money-lenders.

PAWNSHOPS NOT NEEDED.
There is no longer any reason why Government servants in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan need have recourse to the Government or the pawnshop or the Chetty or the professional money-lender to release them from any financial embarrassment. They now have their own credit institutions.

The formation of stores is not being encouraged in this country. The Malay peasant's first idea of co-operation is to open a shop or store. He does not re-

(Continued on next Column).



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I'm happy because I bring happiness—in the form of Kensitas—into the lives of all smokers of discrimination and taste, like yourself, sir.

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Tobacco Stores,
and all high-class
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At 95 cents
per tin of 50

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin and Poole in their Weekly Share Report dated June 5th, state:

Only a small transaction has been transacted since our last Report. This is partly due to the Exchange having been closed for two days, but the market is generally dull and it is only investment stocks which are keeping firm.

The continued rise in the price of raw Rubber to 3/2d. has caused considerable activity in the market, and according to latest cable advices from London, there is a very strong demand for shares.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands to some extent at \$1,295. The price in sterling after rising to 214 is down to 212 (middle).

Marine & Fire Insurances.—Unions have been sold at \$235, ex the dividend of \$2.5.0 paid on 2nd instant, and more shares could be placed at the rate. Both Canton and Yangtze are unchanged from last week's quotations. China Underwriters have improved to a buying rate of \$3.85. There has been no business in Fire Insurance Shares, both China Fires and Hongkong Fires being in demand with no sellers in evidence.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats are ruling weak with shares obtainable at about \$39. Star Ferries, after sales at \$82, are offering at \$82. Douglas Steamships are dull with no enquiry. Tug & Lighters have sellers at \$4.75.

Refineries.—China Sugar have further declined and are quoted at \$57, but there are no buyers. Malabons are still offering at \$51.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats "Combined" have been sold to Shanghai at \$14.25. The "Singles" are slightly better with buyers at \$14.35. Explorations have eased off to \$15. Kailan Mines are steady at 60/-.

Docks, Wharves & Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have slightly improved, shares having changed hands up to \$11.90/101. Shanghai Docks show a further advance with business done at \$14. New Engineerings are still in demand at \$14.91.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have remained very steady round about \$91. Humphreys Estates continue in demand at \$19. Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels have weakened to \$141.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric Companies have been sold at \$14.15. The "Singles" are unchanged from last week's quotation of \$32, but are weak at the rate. Hongkong Tramways have changed hands at \$40/41. Singapore Trams are wanted at \$2.00 with no sellers under \$2.20.

Cotton Mills.—Owing to the strikes in Shanghai buyers of Cotton Shares are holding off and shares are all more or less normal.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements "Combined" are easier with sales at \$27. Buyers only offering \$28. Dairy Farms are in request at \$26.75. There are sellers of Hongkong Ropes "Combined" at \$52, and China Providents at \$47. Powells are offering at \$14 and Watsons at \$23. Taxis can be placed at \$2 after sales at \$3.

Exchange.—The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/3 and on Shanghai 72. Forward Settlement Days.—23rd June (Tuesday), 25th July (Tuesday), 25th August (Tuesday), and 22nd September (Tuesday).

Some of the Malays are becoming openly enthusiastic. There is no sign of any active opposition to the movement although it is obvious that the success of the Thrift and Loan Societies cannot be appreciated by pawnbrokers and money-lenders as they cut into their business.

The newspapers throughout Malaya have been most cordial and sympathetic in their support of the movement and liberal in the space they have given in their columns to the reports of the societies and the accounts of their meetings and other matters of general interest connected with co-operation.

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Which will NOT be
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Parents

Should see that their children do not miss
this excellent historical drama which brings
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PRICES—\$3, \$2, \$1.

BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE

AND AT MOUTRIERS.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

Telegraphic advices received from Singapore by Messrs. Carroll Bros., Share and General Brokers, Hongkong, give the information that the price of Rubber is now \$11.10 per lb. Messrs. Carroll Bros. are also informed that the Malaka Plantation Rubber Co. has declared an interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent.

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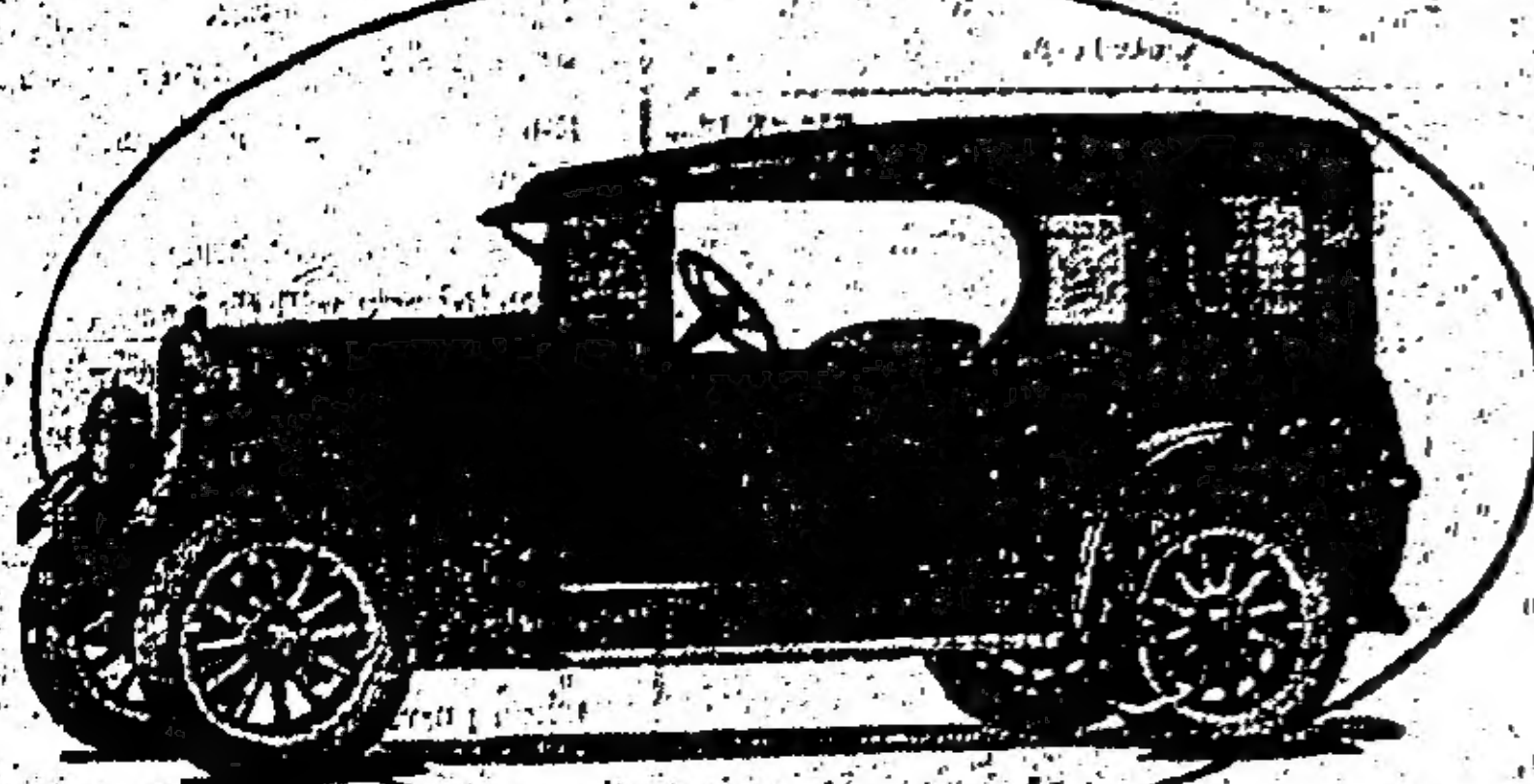
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1925 1925



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GENUINE BALLOON TYRES

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DON'T BUY BEFORE YOU SEE THEM.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

SHANGHAI REIGN OF TERROR.

COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE RIOTING ON MONDAY.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

A complete report of the rioting in Shanghai last Monday, when the situation took on a very grave aspect, and led the Municipal Council to declare "a state of emergency" equivalent to a proclamation of martial law, is contained in the N. C. Daily News of last Tuesday, which is just to hand. Says the report:—

Co-incidental with the inquest yesterday morning on the bodies of nine Chinese, shot on Saturday afternoon, the students broke out again just before 11 o'clock and attacked the police, with the result that three are dead and 14 in hospital, two of the latter being in a critical condition.

During the early hours of the morning malecontents attacked trams in Nanking Road and threw stones, pulled trolleys off, insulted passengers in motor cars and made life uncomfortable for everybody in general in the business district. Their number increased on the side streets and one of the largest groups appeared near the intersection of Hoopoh, Chekiang and Nanking Roads. A fire engine had been placed on the south-eastern corner with a view to general protection. This enraged the mob and they began to taunt the firemen, who were mostly Chinese. Several leaders dug stones from the paving on Hoopoh Road and threw them at the members of the Brigade. These, acting under orders, opened the switch and played water on the rioters. Instead of cooling the maddened rabble, it incensed them to greater heat and more stones were thrown, but the firemen continued to direct the stream of water at them. Students dashed at the firemen—the hose being quite ineffective—while one of them hurled a stone which struck a fireman on the head.

During the trouble a group of specialists attempted to pacify the mob but as individuals failed in the manoeuvre. Then a group of Municipal police came on the scene and an officer took command of the situation at once. After several futile attempts had been made to stop the bombardment of stones—rioters had gone to the roof of the frame structure on the corner and thrown missiles from that point—the officer gave the command to fire.

THE MOB BREAKS.

As on the previous occasion, this display of force broke the spirit of the rioting mob and they broke and fled, leaving 13 of their number behind, one of whom died immediately. Some went to hospital of their own volition, others, shot in vital spots, went in police ambulances.

Though firing at a greater range, comparatively speaking, the men of the party believe that the effect was just as great as on Saturday afternoon. It is again to be emphasized that the police had shown the greatest forbearance and only fired as a last resort.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which had been mobilized at seven in the morning, were immediately summoned and the whole of Nanking Road from the Bund to Tibet Road was placed under martial law. The Scottish, quartered at the Cricket Club, arrived at Wing On's within a few minutes and relieved the firing party. The Light Horse and the American Troops galloped up, the former taking control of the western end and the others of the Bund sector. Every Chinese immediately driven from Nanking Road, but one could see heads peering from alleyways and from behind screened windows. Two armoured cars came on the spot—the one took up a position in Nanking Road, just east of Fokien Road between the island and the pavement and the second stopped facing northwards on Chekiang Road. Infantry took up patrol duty, supplementing the cavalry.

No small amount of credit is due to the specialists who stood their ground until the police arrived, and then, when the order was given to shoot, did not hesitate to do their duty to the Settlement.

Later on the Chinese were permitted to keep moving in Nanking Road between Fokien Road and the Bund, but at a late hour last night the section from this point to Tibet Road, in which is situated Louza Station, was a forbidden area to natives.

ATTACK ON A JAPANESE.

Shortly after mid-day, a group of strikers gathered at Peking and Chekiang Roads, evidently looking for trouble. In a few moments they espied a Japanese and a hue and cry was set up at once. They dashed toward him and someone threw a brick, striking him on the head. The mob surrounded him, but a Sikh policeman was on the watch and threw a clip into the breach of his carbine. With a warning cry he went for the mob, who failed to heed him. He then fired five times. One man was hit in the abdomen and two others—it is not known how badly hit—ran off. The report was telephoned to Louza Station.

Insp. Everson called eight men to him, some regulars, others specials, and they swept the roads clear of traffic to the scene. The mob dispersed and the wounded man was sent to the station, to be removed later to hospital.

Motors of foreigners left unguarded or without chauffeurs came to the attention of small groups of Chinese. Mr. Mark Moody's car, he being on duty, was wrecked in Nanking Road, the windows broken, curtains torn and fenders and headlights smashed in. It is also reported that two cars in the Wai-side district were damaged.

We understand that Wing On's was open during the morning but that students induced the employees to go on strike and the shop remained closed for the rest of the day.

Several specials, who had been detailed in the early morning to whitewash windows which contained anti-foreign literature and placards, after being kicked a number of times by gangs of loafers, completed the work they were detailed to perform.

FURTHER ATTACK ON JAPANESE.

Further trouble came to the attention of the police at 5.30 p.m. when a mob of nearly a thousand Chinese assaulted three Japanese in the vicinity of Carter and Sinza Roads. The crowd, from all reports, had begun by molesting the trams, pulling trolleys off and throwing bricks at the vehicles. On seeing the Japanese, however, they thought to have more amusement and gave chase. When they overhauled them they gave them a severe beating, but the arrival of Insp. Mills and a party of men soon brought them to their senses.

In rescuing them the police caught two of the attackers. Both appear to be of the working class and one had a bag of lime in his possession, which material, if thrown into the eyes, can cause grave injuries.

As predicted in these columns, the Chinese Merchant Volunteers in these precarious times acted the rôle of defenders of Chinese prestige in their interference with a foreign officer bent on the performance of his lawful duties. Det. Sgt. Grubb arrested two students on Joseph Road, caught in the act of distributing handbills. While he was walking with his prisoners along Joseph Road six members of this unit approached him, pointing their pistols at his head. They demanded the release of the captives and, heavily outnumbered as he was, the officer had to yield. On his return to the station Sgt. Grubb was given reinforcements, but could find no one at the scene.

The Shanghai Students' Union No. 20 Yang Tsung Fong, is being guarded every hour by four students, who permit no one to enter without badges of the union. They take especial precautions to prevent Municipal officers from entering.

A HEATED MEETING.

Members of the Citizens' Defence League against Japanese Diplomacy held a meeting yesterday at 4 p.m. near the small West Gate, which was attended by 60 persons. Representatives outlined the Chinese view of Saturday's and yesterday's fracas. A former chairman of the National Organization Union recited the success of the Hongkong boycott and advocated similar measures against the foreigners of Shanghai, urging this as the only remedy of a defenceless people against their oppressors. Others urged more lectures and distribution of pamphlets to unify the thought of the Chinese.

It was resolved to telegraph all parts of China to secure an organization for the purpose of affording redress against foreigners; also to telegraph Peking to open negotiations with the British and Japanese Ministers (purpose not stated); to organize general measures against the British and Japanese; to sever all financial arrangements with the British and Japanese; to boycott all foreign products and to refuse to accept foreign banknotes; we wonder how long they will accept Chinese notes.

The mill situation in Shanghai shows no great cause for unrest. From all the optimistic reports at hand it appears that workmen failed to report for duty at two of the Japanese mills and that a Chinese mill in Yangtseepoo gave all employees a three-day holiday.

Although machine guns and armoured cars maintained an effective guard from points of vantage throughout the day yesterday, assisted, of course by infantry units, they were gradually taken off duty last night. The American Company, the last on guard, left Nanking Road open to the Chinese again, at 10.30.

LOUZA OFFICERS WARNED.

Several of the superior officers of Louza Station were warned yesterday, through friendly sources, that the students proposed taking violent action against their homes, and, acting on this information, they decided to have their families removed to safe places.

Yesterday afternoon workmen were seen throwing bricks and debris from the upper storeys of Sincere's buildings, which is being repaired. The officer in command of this sector immediately ordered a sharpshooter to the spot with orders to shoot to kill. Whether his arrival deterred them from further violence is not known, but after he got there, motor-cars were no longer in danger from above.

Shortly before 1 a.m. the situation was reported quiet on all fronts and no further trouble was experienced yesterday night or in the early hours this morning.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAMATION.

The following declaration was posted throughout the International Settlement at Shanghai late on Monday afternoon, all the documents being personally signed by Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, Secretary of the Municipal Council:

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by virtue of the powers and authority in it vested, hereby make Proclamation that a State of Emergency exists, and authorizes adoption of the requisite measures accordingly:

In the interests of peace and good order and for the protection of peaceful residents it is hereby ordered that no persons shall:—

(a). Organize or take part in any procession or assembly or take any action that may cause a crowd to collect in the public streets or in any public place.

(b). Loiter in the public streets or in any public place.

(c). Deliver any speech; or print, publish, distribute or exhibit any documents, picture, flag, banner or any other device; or invent, publish or spread any rumour or report which may stir up animosity, foment trouble, cause public alarm or incite to a breach of the peace.

All peaceful residents are exhorted to retire to their houses during the hour of darkness. The Defence Forces have orders forcibly to disperse any crowd assembling in the streets, or public places, and injury or damage may be sustained by any persons contravening this order.

EXPLANATION TO CHINESE.

In addition to the above a manifesto in Chinese has been widely placarded by the Council, showing how the police were compelled to fire on the mob on Saturday and warning the strikers that strong measures will be taken to put down any attempts at violence. The manifesto translated is as follows:—

Whereas it has been brought to the Council's attention that certain students and other disaffected persons have recently made inflammatory speeches of an anti-foreign character in the public streets and have carried flags and banners with anti-foreign sentiments inscribed thereon and have refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the police; And whereas certain students attacked and molested police who were engaged in the execution of their duty, and attempted by force to secure the release of their comrades; And whereas a further attempt was made by them to force an entry into the Louza Police Station; Therefore in defence of their lives and for the protection of the Police Station the police were compelled to fire upon these disturbers of the peace thereby killing four of the students outright and wounding a number of associates.

The public should take note that all acts of intimidation and violence are unlawful and all speeches of an inflammatory character made in the public streets are expressly prohibited.

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is determined to maintain peace and order in the Settlement. If, therefore, any person or persons disobey these injunctions all such who incite to disorder will be dealt with with the utmost severity as disturbers of the peace and good order of the Settlement.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. Council Chamber, Shanghai.

June 1st, 1925.

The latest details of the situation will be found in our cables columns.

CINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

Flood is second only to fire in its power to spread panic and devastation, to destroy human life in mass and to wipe out the costliest and most formidable monuments reared by the hand of man. From the time of Noah to the great Pueblo flood of this year in the West the onrushing waters, foreseen or unforeseen, have served to exemplify tragically the puny power of men when confronted by nature in angriest mood. The Johnstown flood of 1889 and the Galveston flood of 1900, are but passing incidents in the list of such disasters recorded in history. All of which is recalled by a motion picture to be on view at the World Theatre to-morrow. It is a William Fox super special production "The Last Trail," adapted from the novel of that name by the famous Zane Grey. Toward the close of the story a huge reservoir dam in the mountains is broken by dynamite explosion—the work of the villain—and the liberated waters sweep down upon a village miles away.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

An enthusiastic communication from the management of the Queen's Theatre says:—

When "Broken Blossoms" appeared we hailed Dick Barthelmess, the actor. With "Tolable David" we acclaimed a star. But with "Sonny," his latest picture which opened yesterday at the Queen's we announce the arrival of an actor of unsurpassed ability in portraying human beings as they are with intense sincerity, genuine feeling and unaffected but unconcealed emotion.

"Sonny" stands as America's tribute to the after-war regeneration; but it is something finer and far nobler than a mere attempt to play upon emotions. The story is human in conception and realistic in execution. When Joe Peters, the double of his "head baddy" in France, takes the latter's place in the Westchester mansion to keep up the deception for Sonny's blind mother, he is swayed for the first time by the wonderful influence of the mother love he had never known.

MR. EDWARD JOHNSON.

A NOTABLE AMERICAN TENOR COMING.

OUR LITTLE EDDIE WITH THE GOLDEN VOICE.

The well-known American tenor, Mr. Edward Johnson, of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, is to pass through the Colony this month; and has accepted an invitation to sing for one night at the City Hall. The music-lovers of Hongkong have cabled him to extend his stay; but so far no definite reply has been received.

Edward Johnson was born in Guelph, Canada. Even when a lad of seven years, his voice was so sweet that he was known as "Our little Eddie with the Golden Voice," and on Sunday evenings passers-by waited outside his house to hear this little boy sing hymns.

His parents, knowing that a brilliant future awaited him, sent him to Italy to study with Lombardi, of Florence, and when he began his wonderful career as a tenor in Italy, so perfect was his diction that even the patrons of the La Scala took him for an Italian. Never before in the history of the Opera had any tenor so captivated the hearts of Italian music-lovers.

The Italians claim him as their very own and they popularly call him "Eduardo di Bioganni." In spite of his repeated successes in Italy, the young artist's love for America took him to Chicago, where he appeared with the Chicago Civic Opera Association as leading tenor, and his reputation as a great American singer and artist was established. He was most enthusiastically received at New York when he joined the Metropolitan Opera Co.

Mr. Johnson later visited London and with Madame Melba at the Covent Garden repeated his successes. He appeared with all the leading orchestras in the country, and when he sang in the Municipal Auditorium at Portland, so great was the enthusiasm that hats and caps were thrown into the air and encore after encore demanded.

Most of us have already heard him on the gramophone, but let us hope when he appears at the City Hall, the music-lovers of Hongkong will give him a rousing reception.

LOCAL SPORT.

BOXING.

NEXT SATURDAY'S BOUTS.

Subject to the permission of the Naval and Military authorities, the following contests will form the preliminary part of the programme for the night of June 13th where the chief event will be a return bout between C.P.O. Jim Cartledge and André Dupré.

H. Major, Hongkong, v. Drummer Bowles, 1st East Surrey Regiment.
P.O. Meen, H.M.S. Tamar, v. A.R. Ringham, H.M.S. Trocadero.
Stoker Thomson, H.M.S. Titania, v. Pte. Eaton, 1st East Surrey Regiment.
L/Stoker Piper v. Pte. Mann, East Surrey Regiment.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

SHANGHAI TEAM COMING.

The Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association recently invited the Shanghai bowlers to play an interport match here. The invitation has been accepted and it is hoped to play the match towards the end of September.

INTERPORT RIFLE-SHOOTING.

Shanghai's score in the interport rifle contest is 921 points which therefore beats Hongkong's by 49.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

Matches to be played in the Garrison Tennis League next week are as under: Monday: "B" Co., East Surrey Regt. v. "D" Co., East Surrey Regt. Tuesday: "A" Co., East Surrey Regt. v. R.E. "B". Wednesday: R.E. "A" v. R.A.S.C. Thursday: R.A.O.C. v. R.A.M.C. Friday: Small Units v. Headquarters Wing, East Surrey Regt. Play will commence on each day at 4 p.m.

BOWLS LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The following games are down for decision to-day in the Bowls League. Play starting in each case at 3.30 p.m. on the rinks of the first named club.

FIRST DIVISION.

Kowloon B.C. Club v. Tai Koo R.C. Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon C.C. Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Cringengower C.C.

SECOND DIVISION.

Tai Koo R.C. v. Indian R.C. Kowloon C.C. v. East Point R.C. R.H.K.Y.C. v. Police R.C.

"OUR CABARET."

ANOTHER FULL HOUSE AT THE STAR THEATRE.

"Our Cabaret" Company, again drew a full house at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, last night, when their programme of anything was better than last of previous nights, and the audience were well pleased. Another performance will be given to-night and the company will give their concluding performance to-morrow night.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

MANIFESTO BY THE ORGANIZED PEASANTRY OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.

"FIGHT THE COMMON ENEMY."

The Canton Gazette, the faithful organ of the Kuomintang, publishes the following lengthy manifesto, which it states has been issued by the "Provincial Central Committee of Organized Peasantry of Kwangtung Province":—

For thousands of years the peasantry of China lived under conditions worse than slavery. The peasantry had neither the possibility nor the opportunity of voicing their complaints. Now for the first time in our long history have we been given the opportunity of organizing ourselves against our exploiters. The Revolutionary Government has granted to the peasantry the legal right to organize. Unfortunately, full use cannot be made of this right. This is because the militarists, the bureaucrats, the notables use their power against us and interfere with our work of organization. In spite however of the terrible persecutions to which we are being subjected by the militarists, bureaucrats, and the notables, we have for the last two years succeeded in building up a considerable peasants' movement for the protection and furtherance of our interests. The enemies of the people are afraid of the growth of this movement, therefore, they try by every means to overthrow the Revolutionary Government and thus continue to keep us in a state of slavery for more centuries. We declare that any movement directed against the Revolutionary Government is a movement directed against the people, therefore we must fight this movement.

WARS OF THE MILITARISTS.

We, the peasants, have been suffering terribly from the wars which are being constantly fought by the militarists to gain the exclusive power to plunder us. What we hate most of all are these wars. What we are longing for most is peace and the opportunity to improve our existence by organization and self-protection.

The Revolutionary Government in its declarations takes upon itself the task of establishing peace throughout the province. Heretofore the reactionary forces stood in the way of the realization of this important task. First, the rebellion of Shen Hung Yin, then the invasion by Fang Pen Jen, then again the troubles heaped on us by the continuous intrigues and attacks of Chen Chiung Ming and Lin Fu; now again we are facing new threats of invading this province by Tang Chi Yao and of the rebellion of unruly militarists within the province. All these heartless militarists have nearly destroyed the province. Now they wish to prevent the Revolutionary Government from carrying out any constructive policy and to destroy the Government itself. The only hope for the peasants lies in the realization of those reforms which the Government has time and again expressed willingness to put into practice if it only had the opportunity, if it only could institute a real Civil Administration by destroying the power of the Militarists.

GOVERNMENT'S PROMISES.

It is for this reason that the organized peasantry came to the help of the Government every time it fought to wrest the power from the militarists and restore it to the people. In the war against Shen Hung Yin, the Kuomintang Government was rendered every assistance by the peasantry. Recently in the war against Chen Chiung Ming and Lin Fu the peasant unions gave every help to the revolutionary army. We voluntarily supplied this army with everything we had and could. We are very poor, yet we are always ready to help the Government to fight the enemies of the people. We are ready to sacrifice everything in the hope that when the Government will overcome the enemies it will realize the reforms which it promised in its declarations. We agree that the remnants of the reactionary militarist forces must be cleared out from here before our ardent hopes for peace will cease to be a dream.

DEMANDS OF THE PEASANTS.

What have been our grievances and what are our demands? It is impossible here to enumerate them all. As regards taxation, we suffer, among others, from advance levies of taxation. This should be abolished. We never know what the extra fees extorted from us will be, and so we demand their abolition. The Land Bureau has been a means in the hands of the notables and bureaucrats to enslave us in every respect. We demand that this Bureau be abolished. The unjust and irregular land tax is ruining us. We must have a system of just and regular taxation. The boundaries marking the holdings of the peasants are in a state of confusion. It is necessary to make a new survey and redemarcation by experts.

We further demand that the Government fix a maximum of rentals on land; that usury be prohibited and the monopoly of the civil administration by the notables be prevented by the institution of self-government in each locality. We likewise demand the abolition of special levies by the so called militia, which in many cases protects, not us, but the notables; or work hand in hand with the detestable militarists. The militia which oppress the peasants organizations should be disbanded.

LAND AND IRRIGATION.

A policy for the reclamation of land should be adopted, the Government should create a fund of all available land to help poor peasants. Compulsory labour in the villages, military levies, the occupation of buildings by the military must be done away with if we are to survive. Officials, militarists and notables who oppress us and interfere with our organizations should be punished. Officials disregarding the orders of the Government should be at once dismissed.

The question of irrigation, the prevention of famine, the development of co-operative endeavour and the establishment of a farmer's bank is of vital importance and we deem it the duty of the Government to consider these matters carefully with a view to arriving at an early solution.

Considerable land is being occupied by foreign missions and churches while our own educational institutions are not enough to take care of the education of our children. The development of Chinese education and not of foreign missions and church schools is what we need, such Chinese schools where our children might be taught in the spirit of Nationalism and not in the spirit of foreign imperialism.

FIGHT THE COMMON ENEMY.

Such are our grievances and demands. These demands do not conflict with the repeated declarations made by the Government and intended to be carried out as soon as peace and a unified administration will have been established.

After the East River Campaign the peasants hoped that the Government would begin the realization of the necessary reforms, but our hopes again began to wane since the reactionary soldiery want to keep this province in a state of continuous turmoil and unrest. Tang Chi Yao and his agents on the one side, Tuan Chih Jui and his agents on the other side are threatening new civil wars in this province. They wish to overthrow the Revolutionary Government and so crush our hopes completely to the ground. This must not happen. We must fight our common enemies until we have completely destroyed them and so give the Government the opportunity of putting into practice its plans for peace and reforms.

YUNNANESE RE-INFORCEMENTS.

CLASH EXPECTED BETWEEN THE RIVAL FACTIONS.

The strained state of affairs in Canton which is variously explained in different quarters, is stated by authorities calculated to possess reliable information, to be due to the rapid maturing of the hostile feelings that have existed for a long while between the Yunnanes and Kwangsi forces in Canton, and the Cantonese troops proper.

It may be recalled that trouble between these two factions was foreshadowed in this paper at the time of the fighting last year between the late Dr. Sun's troops and the Merchant Volunteers.

A clash between the two forces is hourly expected.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVING.

Waterfront news gathered in Hongkong yesterday was to the effect that more troops arrived in Canton on Thursday. These comprised, it is stated, 2,000 Yunnanes and 500 Kwangsi troops. The informant of a Daily Press representative spoke in very amused terms of the awe-stricken countenances of the Kwangsi soldiers as they passed the Sun Building, and remarked that they marched passed it open-mouthed and with staring eyes.

On reaching port yesterday morning from Canton, Capt. D. R. Kilbee, master of the Indo-China Navigation Steamship Company's vessel, the *Wai Shing*, reported that just after his boat left Canton on Thursday night about ten o'clock he was fired at by riflemen from the bank of the river near the Taishak Barrier, which is situated near Honan and the Shamoon. No one was injured as none of the three shots fired struck the vessel, which proceeded on her way and anchored off Stonecutters yesterday morning at 6.15.

CANTON AND SHANGHAI. ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION AT KWANGTUNG UNIVERSITY.

Ten thousand people of all classes in Canton participated in a monster demonstration at Kwangtung University on Tuesday afternoon, upon receipt of telegrams confirming the reports of the cold blooded murder of Chinese students, who were part of an unarmed crowd which was fired upon by the British police of the foreign settlement of Shanghai, states the *Canton Gazette*.

Our contemporary, after having got the foregoing wantonly misleading announcement with regard to the Shanghai riots off its chest, continues:—

The demonstration of Cantonese sympathy for the people of Shanghai, who are being oppressed and humiliated in the Northern treaty port, was to make clear that the brutal mistreatment of the Shanghai students is to be regarded, not as a local, but as a national matter.

Cantonese in expressing their sympathy for the death of the students murdered by the foreign police, strongly denounce the continuation of the present regime under which foreigners in China are permitted to dominate over the Chinese and remain a law unto themselves.

Numerous telegrams of sympathy have been despatched by various organizations in Canton to the students and people's organizations in Shanghai, denouncing this latest exhibition of the brutality of the foreign imperialists.

TEACHINGS OF MOHAMMED.

MEETING OF THE HONGKONG THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Wednesday, a lecture was given by Mr. S. Haroon, the hon. Secretary of the Young Men's Islamic Society, on the "Teachings of Mohammed."

Until he reached manhood, Mohammed was in poor circumstances, tending flocks of sheep and assisting his uncle in business. At the age of twenty, however, he married a wealthy widow who was fifteen years his senior and became a man of wealth and position. For twenty years, said Mr. Haroon, Mohammed lived a happy married life, but a large part of his time he spent in lonely and deep meditation. It was at the age of 40 that he received his first divine revelation that he had a mission to fulfil, to arouse men from their sins, their superstition and ignorance.

Mohammed's teaching, Mr. Haroon continued, brought about a complete transformation of Arabia and science and learning of all kinds began to flourish throughout the country. The greatest contribution of Islam to the world, Mr. Haroon declared, was the encouragement which it had given to science and art.

"BARNACLES."

BRIGHT ENTERTAINMENT LAST NIGHT BY THE PHARIES

There was a very encouraging attendance at the Royal Naval Canton Theatre, last night, when "The Pharies" of the 4th Submarine Flotilla presented their cleverly concocted and bright entertainment "Barnacles," in two watches, by the kind permission of Capt. R. H. T. Raikes, D.S.O., R.N.

The performance was given in aid of Naval Charities.

The entertainment, which was quite enjoyable and had plenty of push and go in it, met with an excellent reception, the programme comprising a variety of songs, duets, concerted numbers and some particularly amusing and topical interludes and sketches by the combined company.

The *Titanic's* orchestra played selections and also played the accompaniments throughout the entertainment. The Pharies were composed of the following artists:—Piano: Pinkie, E. F. Sayer; Mirth-Eaten Monty, R. Gence; Cumbither Cumbshaw, A. Probert; Melodious Marston, A. W. Wade; Villainous Victor, A. S. Peacock; and Diaphanous Daphne, H. Gurd.

The entertainment is being repeated at the Royal Naval Canton Theatre this evening at 8.15, when the performance should again attract a good attendance in view of its object.

C. E. R.

SERIOUS SITUATION REPORTED.

The Asiatic News Service states that the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway has assumed a most threatening aspect. It is reported from Harbin that the Russians are taking measures of a nature which would be calculated to enforce their viewpoint, should the Chinese side try to obstruct the execution of the order of the Soviet Manager of the Railway providing for the dismissal by June 1st of all Russian Whites, who, by that time limit, have not adopted Soviet or Chinese citizenship. There is considerable tension on this account in Harbin and the hope is expressed that for the sake of four hundred Whites who would be cashiered in the event of the order being complied with the Chinese side will not care to bring about complications, the consequences of which it would be even difficult to gauge at present. On the other hand, it is reported from Mukden that in connection with the conflict Marshal Chang Tso Lin paid a personal call on Baron Okura, the head of the South Manchurian Railway, who was visiting Mukden.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A QUESTION OF CREDIBILITY.

Before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, Wong Shek Chuen sued the Yeung Chung Kee firm and Yeung Chung (a partner), the claim being for \$500.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada.

It was stated that plaintiff was at present in Victoria, Gael.

Plaintiff said he was the tenant of defendant at \$25 a month. After a few months defendant asked him, as he was in arrears of rent, to deposit \$500 against the rent. Later he left the Colony and on returning found that defendant had distrained on his goods to pay the rent. He claimed \$500. Plaintiff produced a document purporting to be signed by defendant and chopped with his chop, as a receipt for \$500.

Defendant denied that. The \$500 was never paid, and had he had \$500 there would have been no need for him to distrain. The chop on the document was something like his, but the signature was not his.

Mr. Justice Wood said he felt more inclined to believe plaintiff than defendant. A substantial point in the case was that the onus was thrust on defendant to prove the signature was not his. Beyond a bare denial he had not done so, and he would therefore enter judgment for plaintiff with costs.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

SOLICITOR'S CLAIM AGAINST WOMAN.

In the Summary Court, before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor, sued Chan Choi Shi, a woman formerly living at No. 8, Queen's Road, and now living at No. 22, Wing Wah Street, West Canton.

He claimed \$381 for professional services in connection with Original Jurisdiction action No. 222 of 1924. He proved service, and defendant not putting in an appearance, judgment was accordingly entered.

WEST RIVER PIRATES.

CHINESE SHIPPING MEN SEEK PROTECTION.

CHINESE CHAMBER'S ACTION.

The monthly meeting of the Committee was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Mr. Li Yau Chuen presided.

The Chairman said that complaints have been received from the Chinese community in Equis, Chili, stating that Chinese who arrived there from Hongkong were not permitted to land, owing to their not possessing a passport from the Canton Government. He explained that the Chamber has informed the local merchants of the matter and has had the news advertised in the vernacular press.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The next matter dealt with was the famine in North Szechuen. It was decided to start a local relief fund.

WEST RIVER PIRATES.

A letter from the Shipping Companies that are trading to Wuchow was next read, from which it appeared that letters had been received recently by different West River Steamboat Companies from bandits, demanding that each Company pay \$5,000 within a week. Should they fail to do so, their vessels would be mined. Just after the expiration of the week the *Wai Hui* was pirated, which proved that the letter was no idle threat.

The Chairman explained that the Steamship Companies had approached the Chamber and requested that the Hongkong Government should give them protection. He further explained that the Government is giving full consideration to the matter, adding that it has written to the British Consul in Canton asking him to request the Canton Government to give protection to British steamers plying on the West River.

ABUSIVE LADY.

CONSENTS TO BE BOUND OVER.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, the adjourned case in which Mrs. Leung Shi, of 38, Stanley Street, second floor, was summoned by Mrs. Wan Shi, who occupies the lower floor, came up for hearing.

Mr. Turner appeared for the complainant and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defendant.

The facts related on the previous occasion showed that the defendant had made herself objectionable by throwing offensive matter and water on the floor and staircase, which dripped through the boards, causing inconvenience to complainant. When asked to state the nuisance, defendant had made matters worse by using bad language.

On the occasion of the first hearing of the case, His Worship mentioned that he would like the matter settled out of court if possible and adjourned the case for a week to see if this could be done.

Yesterday when the case came up, it was stated that defendant had agreed to be bound over, and His Worship accordingly bound her over to be of good behaviour for the period of twelve months in her personal security of \$100.

PYREX

TRANSPARENT OVEN WARE.

All Pyrex utensils are made of Hygienic Fireproof Glass, and among the many and useful designs are:—

CASSEROLES.

ROUND:—\$2.00, 4.00, 4.50
5.00 AND 6.50.

OVAL:—\$4.00, 4.50, 5.00.



BAKING DISHES.

ROUND, OVAL, and SQUARE

From \$1.00 to 4.50.



TEA POTS.

Two Excellent and Pleasing

Shapes—\$6.00, 7.25, 8.50.



ALSO

Babies' Nursing Bottles, Custard Cups, Pie Plates, Ramekins, Bean Pots, Cake Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, etc.

A Large Consignment has Just Arrived and we have a Full Range for you to select from.

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PHONE C. 4567.



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HONGKONG—QUEEN'S ROAD, ATLANTIC BUILDING.

CANTON—No. 17, Tsz Yuen Ha Kai.

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A REVOLUTION IN GRAMOPHONE TONE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

ANDERSON'S.

Powell

BARGAIN DEPT.

PLAIN COLOURED
ORGANDIE

\$1.25 Per Yard

Original Prices—1.75 & 2.25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

A MEETING will be held at the College on TUESDAY, the 9th JUNE at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the arrangements in connection with the Celebration of the GOLDEN JUBILEE of the College. All Past Pupils are cordially invited to be present.

BRO. AIMAR, Director.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 6th JUNE, 1925, at 12.30 p.m. in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 8th JUNE, 1925, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd JUNE, to THURSDAY, 4th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1925.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 17th Floor, 17th Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 24th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1925.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on FOURTH FLOOR.
Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EY SONG" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godowns. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th June.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1925.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR RATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SICILIA" is carrying 2nd Master's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables, and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MAOKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1925.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

JUNE 13th, 1925, at 8.15 p.m.
FIFTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

ANDRE DUPRE
C.P.O. JIM CARTLIDGE.

FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUND CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

AND ABOUT SIX OTHER MINOR CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S

MEMBERS Only on the 10th and 11th JUNE.

GENERAL PUBLIC, 12th and 13th JUNE.

PRICES: \$10.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.

NOTE.—MEMBERS of the Hongkong Boxing Association are entitled to One Ring-side Seat Each for \$7.50 on production of their Membership Cards. Members are requested to Sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Mortgagee, of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at YAUWAT, KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as The Remaining Portion of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1359, together with No. 136, Portland Street, together to be sold by AUCTION on THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1925, at 12.00 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, by Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES, Limited, Auctioneers.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. LEE & BOSS, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES, Limited, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1925.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "MOORISH PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 30th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 6th June, 1925, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

MEMORANDUM.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godowns. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th June.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1925.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

FOR GOOD THINGS and REAL BARGAINS Come to the

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

China Building, Ground Floor.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for Borneo, XX, XI, IX, X, Y, Z, Y, Z, 40, 90, 99, 100, 100, 100.

TO LET—Large, Airy and Commodious OFFICE ROOMS in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Apply to—SECRETARY, PRINCE'S BUILDING & LAND CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

To Connoisseurs - -

FINEST

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

is Unsurpassed as a Liqueur.

Exquisitely Mellow; and of Fine Aroma; Delightful to the Palate.

(Blends Deliciously with Watson's Dry Ginger Ale).

Bottled at Cognac, France, especially for

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Phone 618.

BIRTH.

SUTHERLAND.—At Shanghai, on May 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. SUTHERLAND, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FILMER—KING.—At Tsinan, on May 28th, PERCY THOMAS FILMER, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Singapore, to PHYLLIS KATHLEEN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. KING, British Consulate-General, Tsinan.

SHIRAZER—WILLIAMS.—At Shanghai, on May 30th, BELTRAM ARTHUR SHIRAZER, to DOROTHY MAY WILLIAMS, both of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

CHAN LAM SHI.—At her residence, No. 30, Conduit Road, at 11.30 a.m., on June 5th, mother of the late Mr. CHAN Kai Ming, J.P. The cortege will leave the above address at 3 p.m. on Sunday, June 7th.

LAIDRICH.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on May 1st, ABRAHAM, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. ABRAHAM LAIDRICH, aged 24 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6th, 1925.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CHINESE STUDENT.

THE Shanghai riots have clearly demonstrated two things which hopeful visionaries in Europe, planning China's future, are prone to overlook—first, that there exists in China to-day a strong anti-foreign feeling, and, secondly, that the Chinese students, including, unfortunately, many of those whose education was completed abroad, are doing nothing to counter-act it. When the trouble in Shanghai began there was a tendency to regard it merely as an attempt on the part of the students to evade their examinations. Why this theory should have been advanced we do not know. There is little to support it, for obviously the great majority of students stand to gain more by passing their examinations than by evading them. Each examination passed means an increase in wage-earning capacity. To our mind there seems no reason to doubt that the agitation was provoked by the labours of a small body of hot-headed student-politicians

who deliberately traded upon the anti-foreign prejudice which almost every Chinese student, at some period of his career, assiduously cultivates.

All students naturally combine an impressionable and enthusiastic temperament with a certain absence of perspective. During the movement for Italian unity, the walls of innumerable sets of rooms, both at Oxford and Cambridge, were decorated by portraits of Mazzini and Garibaldi, whose labours were ardently supported (in words, at any rate) by a host of "advanced" political associations. Such activities, however, merely illustrate the impulsive generosity of educated youth. There is no attempt to damage the reputation of the Universities to which they belong by ill-considered action; and, many a man who was an ardent revolutionary in his student days, becomes conservative, both in temperament and politics, with the passage of years. In China, the university student naturally broods over the state of affairs in his country. He sees that, in consequence of ill-considered action by his country in the past, the foreigners have found it necessary to protect themselves when living in China. There is no organised government, and the military leaders who at present dominate various provinces are not only unable to preserve order and suppress banditry, and piracy, but are also unable to control their own badly-equipped, under-fed, and in many cases, inadequately-paid troops. With consummate lack of logic, therefore, the student comes to the conclusion that if the foreigners were driven out altogether, China (by which, of course, he means the student-element) would be able to govern herself. About the age of twenty, the student will be heard declaiming that Western education is necessary if China is to be saved. A few years later he is insistent in his demand that the foreigners must be expelled. One might be prepared to admit that the claim was not entirely unreasonable, if by "expulsion" was meant the resumption of control of the conceded areas, and there was any guarantee that foreigners residing in China would be protected. In actual fact, there is less likelihood of such protection in China now, than there was in the last days of the empire.

Those who attempt to rule China at present are in an impossible position. Internationally, they assert that China is a full member of the family of civilised nations, and claim all the privileges of one, whilst internally they have none of the characteristics of such a member. They cannot preserve order, they cannot protect foreigners who enter their country, and they object when the foreigners attempt to protect themselves.

Morally, every foreign educated Chinese student has two fundamental duties—to interpret Western civilisation to his countrymen and to explain his country properly abroad. He rarely attempts the second and in many cases, we are afraid, he misrepresents the West to his own country. But still, although he falls far short of what might be expected there is hope of him. He is at once saner and more practical in his outlook than the student who obtains his education in universities in China, completely under Chinese control. In a number of these universities, communism and anti-foreign sentiments are openly preached, and the connexion with Soviet Russia is only thinly veiled. Quite recently, such a university in Shanghai was the subject of extensive police investigation and overwhelming proof of this type of teaching was discovered.

The action of the Shanghai students will probably have some influence upon the allocation of the Boxer indemnity money. A short time ago, there was a strong demand that this should be spent directly upon education in China. Few of our band, if no money were allocated to Chinese education, the decision would practically condemn the whole of the present educational system in China. This would be a pessimistic view of the situation which even the Shanghai riots do not warrant. It is clear, however, that

all money devoted to the education of the Chinese must be given to institutions where the control is solely in British hands; otherwise the British Government would incur the responsibility of financing those whose self-interest leads them to perpetrate the present chaos in China, and whose hatred of the West teaches them to imbibed communistic doctrines with enthusiasm.

No notifiable diseases were recorded in the Colony during the 24 hours ended on June 4th.

Arrivals by the *Empress of Australia*, yesterday, included Capt. Bensley, R.A., and Mr. J. P. Brags.

Mrs. Chan Lam Shi, mother of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, J.P., died at her residence, 39, Conduit Road, at 11.30 a.m., yesterday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 23rd amounted to 74,502 tons and the sales to 72,579 tons.

Members of the Jockey Club are advised that the half-yearly meeting of members will take place at the Club Rooms, Hongkong Club Annex, at 12.30 p.m., to-day.

Mr. Wu Ze Chiang, Assistant Captain of Police, Canton, returning from a business trip to Shanghai and Peking, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the s.s. *President Jackson*.

An "Express" issued by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., last evening, warned the public that telegrams to Shanghai are accepted at Senders' Risk only.

Major W. E. Prosser, U.S.A., of Manila, who is on a tour of inspection throughout the Oriental posts of the Army, arrived on the s.s. *President Jackson* yesterday. He boarded the vessel at Kobe.

Mr. H. B. Pond, Vice-President of the Pacific Commercial Company at Manila, who has been on a business trip to Shanghai, arrived on the s.s. *President Jackson* yesterday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Pond and his Secretary.

Mr. T. M. Gregory, of T. M. Gregory & Co., Importers and Exporters, Union Buildings, a well-known resident of the Colony, leaves for Europe to-day on the *Hakone Maru* on a combined business and pleasure trip. Mr. Gregory is accompanied by Mrs. Gregory.

Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, 37, Connaught Road Central, have reported to the police that the sum of \$30 was stolen from their office at the apartment store at night by creeping through a window after removing two panes of glass.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Pierre Brizi, a Corsican, chief fireman of the s.s. *Capitaine Faure*, who was arrested on the 12th in connection with a find of 11 automatic pistols and 2,585 rounds of ammunition in his cabin, was committed to the Sessions.

The two aeroplanes which were recently seized by officials of the Imports and Exports Office following upon cabied instructions from England, are still lying in the Kowloon Godowns. As yet, no decision as to the disposal of the machines has been arrived at. The aeroplanes were originally consigned for Tientsin.

Among the passengers, who arrived on the s.s. *President Jackson* yesterday, were Mr. A. Bari and Mr. A. H. Hasland, well-known in these circles in Shanghai and North China. Mr. Bari has just sold his theatrical interests to his fellow passenger. They are on a business trip to Hongkong and will return to Shanghai very shortly.

For the third time within a period of about a month the Sai Haug Convent at Castle Peak has been subjected to armed robbery. The last outrage was perpetrated late on Thursday night, when a number of the various inmates of the convent entered the building and carried off the sum of \$35. The men were armed with an axe and a dagger.

It is reported from the North that forged notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been found in circulation lately about Harbin, Tientsin, and Tientsin, states the *North China Daily News*. They are said to have been passed by Chinese in most cases, and in large sums at Tientsin. On a request by the Peking Ministers concerned, the Foreign Office has issued a circular notice to get a sharp lookout kept for possible passing of the counterfeit.

Perhaps it is safe to assume, so far as Shanghai is concerned that, like "old soldiers," Mauna stories never will die, but will "simply fade away," says the *North China Daily News*. One of them comes from the remote recesses of the Union Church. Mr. Donald Macdonald, the organist, cannot be held responsible, because for one thing he says that all he knows about horseflesh is that there are Clydesdales, Shetlands and others, and for another, he always fixes the hymns for each Sunday at least one month before-hand. So evidently it was a pure coincidence that a large congregation sang with no little enthusiasm:—"To-day on weary nations the Heavenly Manna fall;" and there were significant smiles on the faces of not a few.

PRINCE CHICHIBU.

LANDS IN HONGKONG ON HIS WAY TO ENGLAND.

H.R.H. Prince Chichibu, the second son of the Emperor of Japan, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the Japanese cruiser *Idzumo*. He is on his way to England where he will complete his education. He was met by Capt. R. Neville, A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor, and Mr. Y. Murakami (Japanese Consul-General). The landing was an unofficial one and there was no military guard of honour at Murray Pier, when the Prince and his staff landed. The Prince and his party immediately left for the residence of the Japanese Consul-General at Conduit Road, where Prince Chichibu was to be the guest of Mr. Murakami until this morning when he embarks on the s.s. *Hakone Maru* for England.

The Prince, who is 24 years of age, will remain in England for about two years, and it is stated that he will stay in London with a distinguished British family.

The cruiser *Idzumo* which brought the Prince from Japan, via Formosa, will return to Japan on Wednesday.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

SECRECY OVER TEXT OF THE CHINESE ADDRESS.

In connection with the impending departure of H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward) Stubbs, K.C.M.G., at the end of this month for Home, we learn that the Chinese Community, are not going to divulge the English version, (or translation of the Chinese character), of the illuminated address to be presented by them to His Excellency prior to his departure. It is in order to preserve the interest in the function that they do not intend releasing the wording of the address in English until the day of the presentation of the various gifts.

The farewell gifts from the Chinese Community comprise in addition to the illuminated address with handsome cases, a silk embroidered scroll and a painted screen. These parting gifts, together with the address, drawn up by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the British Community—the text of this address was published in the *Daily Press* on Thursday—are to be presented at a special function at the City Hall on Thursday, June 25th.

It is also understood that a luncheon is being arranged for His Excellency by the Unofficial Members of both Councils, to be held on Wednesday, June 24th, at which there will probably be a presentation of some nature.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA.

BRINGS A NOTABLE PARTY OF PASSENGERS.

Amongst the passengers, who arrived in the Colony yesterday by the *Empress of Australia* were Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Macnamara of London. Mr. Macnamara is the chairman of Messrs. Trollope and Collis, London. The Company have recently inaugurated present building the Far East and are at present building the Peninsula Hotel at Kowloon. Mr. George Grimble, of Grimble & Co., returned from Japan where he had been spending a short holiday.

Other notable passengers were Mr. C. S. Sun Fo, the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Mr. S. S. Liang, compradore of the Dairy Farm, Dr. and Mrs. Yung, and Mr. K. Melchers. There also arrived Miss Pearl C. Thompson, who has just married Mr. Newell Bernard at St. John's Cathedral on Thursday, but whose wedding had to be postponed owing to the boat being delayed, and will take place at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon at 3 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Brewer also arrived. Mr. Brewer is a local barrister who was recently married in Canada.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

In connection with the erection of an Industrial Home in the Colony somewhat on the lines of a similar institution at Macao, which has previously been referred to in these columns, on enquiry yesterday we were informed that the new site which it is hoped to secure at Pokfulam has not yet been definitely granted to the promoters.

The proposed site for the Home at Stanley has been practically abandoned by the promoters of the scheme as being unsuitable for their purposes. The promoters have immediately set about looking for another suitable place on which to bring their schemes to fruition.

In company with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs they have visited several places in the course of their search and at Pokfulam a piece of land was pointed out, which it was stated the Government might be able to provide. At present it is part of the Dairy Farm property and negotiations for transfer would first of all have to be arranged. The new site, being easy to get at, has met with the approval of the Chinese promoters who have urged that the matter be taken in hand as soon as possible. So far, however, no word has been received from the Government as to whether the site can be obtained.

STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI.

FURTHER REPORTS OF RIOTING.

JAPANESE COMPELLED TO SHOOT IN SELF-DEFENCE
AT FOOTUNG.

DIPLOMATS REPLY TO CHINA'S NOTE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, June 5th.
The Chamber of Commerce has decided against a general strike but advocated the boycott of the goods and currency of the countries concerned in the Shanghai affair, and the withdrawal of deposits from their banks. The American and Chinese staffs of the Y.M.C.A. and other American Missionary institutions have passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the evidence so far does not show any ground that the firing by the police was necessary.

A STRIKING PARALLEL.

SHANGHAI, June 5th.
Mail reports of the Japanese Mill Strike at Tsingtao last week show that the Chinese police were unable to suppress the riots until they fired on the strikers.

The Shanghai and Tsingtao cases are strikingly parallel, but the Chinese have ignored the Tsingtao incident.

Strike circulars to-day call on domestic servants to walk out. Unemployed Russians, Boy Scouts, women and foreign volunteers are minimizing the effects of the strike.

As regards foreigners, the food situation is more inconvenient: whereas the poorer Chinese are beginning to feel the pinch of hunger and the danger is looming up of their looting provision shops.

PEKING BOYCOTT DELAYED.

PEKING, June 5th.
Hitherto there has been no sign of any steps being taken to carry out the reported decision of the local Chamber of Commerce to institute a boycott against the countries concerned in the Shanghai affair.

It is learned that Tuen Chi Jui (the Chief Executive) has telegraphed to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, inviting him to come to Peking or send a delegate to discuss the situation. The Corps Diplomatique are meeting tomorrow to consider the second protest from the Waichiao.

RIOTERS DRIVEN OFF.

SHANGHAI, June 5th.
Japanese managers yesterday fired on the rioters wounding five when a crowd attempted to seize a Japan-China Cotton Mill at Footung across the Huangpu River.

A Japanese inspector and a large force of police drove out the rioters after windows and furniture had been broken. The machinery was not injured.

HAND OF THE BOLSHEVIEK.

SHANGHAI, June 5th.
The Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council says that during the raids on premises occupied by strike leaders, the Police secured irrefutable evidence that Bolshevik money and activities were behind the present disturbances.

It was further established that Russians are using the Chinese students as tools in efforts to extend the Moscow programme.

Evidence will be made known in due time.

The strike has been considerably extended overnight. Few, if any, of the "boys" and coolies remain in commercial employment.

Foreigners brought out abridged issues of the morning papers which estimate the strikers yesterday evening to be 150,000. The strikers are resorting to the old-time Chinese method of threatening the lives of families of workers remaining loyal to foreigners.

MORE MEN OUT.

SHANGHAI, June 5th.
All the messengers and practically all the Chinese operators employed by the Great Northern Telegraph and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies have gone on strike.

Practically all the Chinese staffs of the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Telegraphs have joined the strike.

No attacks on foreigners are reported to-day, but the strike is spreading. The newspapers estimate that 100,000 men are out, chiefly coolies.

PEKING STRIKE FAILS.

PEKING, June 5th.
The Students' attempts to secure a general strike including the shopkeepers have failed.

It is noteworthy that demonstrations up to the present have been almost entirely anti-British and anti-Japanese.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE UNIONISM.

NEW LABOUR ALLIANCE IS PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 4th.

The executives of eight trade union organisations have met in London, on the invitation of the Miners' Federation, to discuss proposals for establishing a new Labour Alliance for mutual protection.

Mr. Cook, of the Miners' Federation, made an impassioned appeal for unity, but the speakers were generally cautious and reluctant to bind themselves.

The meeting resolved to appoint a committee, consisting of two representatives of each group of industries, to consider the suggestions submitted to the conference.

COTTON CONGRESS.

OVER THREE HUNDRED MEET AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 4th.

The twelfth international cotton conference has opened in the presence of the President of the Republic and Government officials.

Three hundred and twenty delegates represent twenty-one States, including Britain, Germany and the European industrial States, Egypt, Japan, and the United States.

The congress is to last three days.

A STRESEMANN VICTORY.

POLISH COMMENT REGARDING GUARANTEE PACT.

WARSAW, June 5th.

The newspapers keenly comment on the rapprochement between the British and French viewpoints in regard to the Guarantee Pact. They consider it means a vote of non-confidence in the Versailles Treaty and a great success for Herr Stresemann, who has secured "another scrap of paper in the West and British neutrality in the East."

THE GERMAN FLIGHTS.

NINETEEN MACHINES FINISH THIRD STAGE.

BERLIN, June 5th.

Of the nineteen aeroplanes, which have so far completed the third stage of the "round Germany" flight, the *Uder*, piloted by Herr Polte, has proved the fastest. It has covered 600 miles in 631 minutes.

After repairs to-day, survivors will start on the fourth lap to-morrow.

THE ITALIAN AIRMAN.

ROME, W.A., June 5th.

Major di Pinedo, the Italian aviator, has arrived at Albany.

OBITUARIES.

M. FLAMMARION.

PARIS, June 4th.

The death is announced of M. Camille Flammarion, the noted astronomer. [By the death of M. Camille Flammarion, the world has lost one of its great men of science. Born in 1842, in the Haute-Marne, the famous astronomer was he later became received his chief education at the Paris Observatory, under Le Verrier, and afterwards at the Bureau des Longitudes. He founded the monthly review *L'Astronomie* in 1892, and the Observatory of Juvisy in 1893, and the Astronomical Society of France in 1897.

He published a large number of works on Astronomy, and in later years turned to a study of psychic matters, writing a book on "Mysterious Psychic Forces" (1907), a three part work on "Death and Its Mystery" (completed in 1922), and "Dreams of an Astronomer" (1923). Most of his work has been translated into English. He was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour a few years ago.

In 1919, at the age of 77, M. Flammarion was married for the second time, to a Mlle. Gabrielle Renaudot.

M. PIERRE LOUYS.

PARIS, June 4th.

The death has occurred here of M. Pierre Louys, the distinguished writer. [The late M. Pierre Louys was a grand nephew of the Duke of Abrantes, he was also a great-grandson of the famous Sabatier, president of the Institute de France and surgeon in ordinary to Napoleon the First.

M. Louys was born in 1870 and was educated in Paris. He gave early promise of his literary ability, founding the review *La Conque*, when 19 years of age. To this Swinburne, Verlaine, and Maeterlinck, among others, were contributors. The earliest of his noted works was "Astarte" (1892), but it was his "Aphrodite" (1896) that became most famous, obtaining the greatest circulation ever reached by any living writer in France—300,000 copies were printed, not including numerous translations and adaptations.]

WARSHIPS EN ROUTE.

MANILA, June 4th.

The U.S.S. *Jagua*, with 300 marines, sailed from Cavite to Shanghai yesterday and should arrive on Sunday.

H.I.J.M.S. "TATSUTA" SAILS.

TORO, June 4th.

The small cruiser *Tatsuta* is sailing from Saiboo, with 300 marines, to Shanghai late this afternoon.

EARLIER CABLES.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL IS ELECTED.

GENEVA, June 4th.

The Labour Conference has elected a new administrative council, comprising the eight States laid down in the Peace Treaty as the highest industrialised countries in the world namely, France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Canada and India.

The government group also nominated Argentina, Spain, Norway and Poland. The employers' group chose Messrs. Lithgow (British Empire), Pinot (France), Olivetti (Italy), Carlier (Belgium), Hobac (Czechoslovakia), and Gemmill (South Africa).

The workers' group elected Messrs. Jouhaux (France), Poultou (British Empire), Moore (Canada), Muller (Germany), Orléans (Holland) and Thorsberg (Sweden).

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CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH BOMBS CREATE HAVOC AMONG FOE.

PARIS, June 4th.

A communiqué from Foz claims that air bombs alone inflicted heavy casualties among the Rif tribesmen: 230 being killed and 300 wounded in two days recently.

FRONT NOW STABILISED.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, Premier

Painlevé announced that the Moroccan front was now stabilised, no extensive military operations were contemplated, and that the morale of both French and native troops was excellent.

MR. ALAN COBHAM.

MEETS WITH MISHAP AFTER LONG IMMUNITY.

LONDON, June 4th.

After uneventfully flying nearly a quarter of a million miles, Mr. Alan Cobham has met with an accident.

He was accompanied by Mr. Edwards, the deputy director of civil aviation, and was flying to Berlin in a baby plane, a De Havilland "New Moth," on which he recently flew from London to Zurich and back, but had to make a forced landing in Middleham, Holland.

Both pilot and passenger were uninjured, and are continuing their journey by train with the object of seeing the important light aeroplane competitions in Berlin.

NOTE TO GERMANY.

BERLIN TO REPLY AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION.

BERLIN, June 4th.

Replying to Lord D'Abernon's address when presenting the Note on disarmament, Herr Luther referred to the German reply to the Allied Notes last January, in which the German standpoint on the question of the evacuation of Cologne was laid down.

He said that the Government would immediately consider the new Note after which it would decide further measures.

ALLIES IN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, June 4th.

At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting to-day, the Foreign Minister, M. Briand, announced that complete agreement had been reached among the Allies on the subject of the reply to Germany's proposals for a security pact.

M. Briand is going to Geneva, at the week-end when he will personally privately consult with Mr. Aussen Chamberlain, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIAN DEBTS.

IMPORTANT COURT DECISION IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 4th.

The creditors of the Russian banks before the revolution are likely to be interested in an important decision by the Prussian Supreme Court.

The Russian Industrial Bank owed a Berlin banking firm eight hundred thousand gold marks. The latter sought to recover the sum from the Deutsche bank, who possessed a deposit belonging to the Russian Industrial Bank. The Court has ordered the Deutsche bank to pay, after taking an expert opinion, which accorded with the British House of Lords last year.

LIGHT AEROPLANES.

TWO CRASHES DURING TRIALS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 4th.

The round-Germany flight of light aeroplanes, which has been proceeding in stages since June 1st, to-day resulted in two crashes.

An Albatross plane crashed at Bamberg; the driver fractured his legs and the machine was demolished. A Caspar plane met the same fate at Würzburg, and the pilot marvellously escaping unscathed.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

WORDS OF THE PAST.

CHINA'S "OLD" PARLIAMENT AND PRESENT SITUATION.

SHANGHAI, June 4th.

The Shanghai Municipal Gazette publishes a letter dated April 28 from the Shanghai Foreign Commissioner addressed to the Senior Consul, saying that Chen had received an order from the High Commissioner in Kiangsu and Anhui stating that the latter had received a telegram from the office of the Chief Secretary of the Provisional Chief Executive saying that the rules for the National Conference were officially announced on April 24th.

"All the old Parliament's right of succession, etc., were entirely words of the past. There is no ground for it to exist longer, but we have heard that part of the members of the old Parliament have joined those who received bribes for election and propose to call a meeting at Tientsin and Shanghai in order to disturb the situation. The high authorities should take strict measures to prevent them and stop the same in the Settlement. Therefore, I hope you will take note and transmit to the Council and give orders to the police that if meetings are held by members of the old Parliament in the Settlement strict measures should be taken to prevent them."

COUNCIL REPLIES.
In replying to the foregoing, the Council informs the Senior Consul that it issued instructions, in accordance with the policy of prohibition of political meetings, that the persons aforesaid are not to be permitted to assemble or hold any public meetings in the Foreign Settlement. The Council asks that every reasonable care will be taken to comply with their wishes in this matter, and requests any further information as regards the locality and the political nature of any gathering, so that the requisite action may be taken with all promptitude.

CRICKET AT HOME.
GLOUCESTER DEFEAT SUSSEX BY THREE WICKETS.

LONDON, June 4th.

At Bristol, Gloucester beat Sussex by three wickets.
Sussex scored 133, and then 118. Barker taking 4 for 27 and Bennett 6 for 44. Gloucester compiled 143, and then 97 for 7. Tate taking 7 for 58 and 5 for 36.

LATEST CABLES.

LATER RESULTS.

LONDON, June 5th.

Hampshire defeated Northants by 314. The former scored 284 (Tennysen 73) and 276 for 6 (deLaurd).
Northants only scored 143 and 83. Kennedy taking 6 wickets for 59 in the first innings.

Derby defeated Worcester by 212. The winners scored 273 and 231. Jackson making 64 and 82.
Worcester's scores were 148 and 167. Somerset were victorious over Glamorgan by 230.
Somerset made 149 and 265 (Bligh 73 not out).
Glamorgan were disposed of for 108 (Bridges 7 for 52) and 76 (White 6 for 32).

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN.

AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE MAY JOIN IN SEARCH.

NEW YORK, June 5th.

Commander Landsdowne of the dirigible *Shenandoah* has submitted a detailed plan of operation, should it be decided to send the *Shenandoah* in search of Captain Amundsen.

Details have not been published, but it is said that they provide that the *Shenandoah* shall be based on Spitzbergen with the mooring ship, *Pitcairn*. The *Shenandoah* would proceed to Spitzbergen via Fairman, where it could tie up to the mooring mast and refuel.

The Navy Department reiterates that no appeals from Norway, or from any other official source, for American aid for Amundsen have been received.

DIVORCE IN CANADA.

EQUALITY OF BOTH SEXES IN CASES OF INFIDELITY.

OTTAWA, June 5th.

The Canadian House of Commons by 112 votes to 81 passed the third reading of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Shaw, Independent Member for Calgary. The Bill provides for the equality of men and women in regard to divorce, on the grounds of infidelity.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN U.S.

NEW YORK, June 5th.

Messrs. Dun & Company's index number of wholesale prices in the United States on June 1st, is 186.165, which is one per cent. above prices on May 1st, 8.1 per cent. above those a year ago, and 60 per cent. higher than pre-war figures.

DR. SUN'S SON.

BLANDLY DECLINES TO GIVE ANY INTERVIEWS.

Mr. Sun Fo, the son of the late Dr.

Sun Yat Sen, arrived in the Colony from Shanghai on board the *Empress of Australia*, yesterday morning.

He was met by Dr. Yung Sai Ngam, former Commissioner of Finance in Dr. Sun's Canton Government, and taken to his residence in Kowloon Tong, where he had taken.

Among those that went to the Kowloon Wharf to greet him were Messrs. Yat Man, Wong Wai So, Lau Kwai Sang, Fung Pak Lai, Ng Yat Foe, Lo Yin Niu, Yang Sai Ngam, Koo Ying Fan, Chan Ki Woon, Wong Tong, Tai Yan Choi, Usang Lye, and Foo Ping Shung, all prominent officers of the past and present Canton Government.

Mr. Wong Ching Wai also greeted him as a representative of Mr. Lu Han Min, the Civil Governor of Canton. Mr. Sun had a long talk with Mr. Wong Ching Wai in the public saloon before he landed.

In the afternoon Mr. Sun Fo visited the offices of the Moy Lee Steamship Co. in Des Voeux Road Central. It is thought that he is watching events in Canton.

He courteously refused to see any press representatives.
Mr. Lau Kwai Sang, however, received the reporters as Mr. Sun Fo's representative. Asked what aim Mr. Sun Fo had in coming back to the South, Mr. Lau told our reporter that Mr. Sun intended return home and urge the different parties not to fight. It was further announced that Mr. Sun Fo has no personal interest at present in the political situation in Canton.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Sun Fo left for Canton by steamer last night.

THE GOLDEN VOICED.

MISS MABEL GARRISON AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Unfortunately, the attendance at the Theatre Royal last night was not large, but those who absented themselves undoubtedly missed one of the treats of the year; for it is not often that the public of Hongkong have an opportunity to hear such a talented artist as Miss Mabel Garrison.

Miss Garrison is famed as one of America's greatest singers and she is undoubtedly one of the most finished lyric sopranos of the day. This famous coloratura soprano's career has been one succession of triumphs since she graduated at the Peabody Conservatoire of Music, and her singing in Hongkong last night, if anything, added to her fame. The programme was arranged by Mr. A. Strok, whilst Mr. George Siemens was at the piano.

When an artist pleases an audience through a whole night's performance, and when the audience is being kept thrilled and enthusiastic during the whole time, it must be necessary for the artist to be brilliant. Miss Garrison succeeded in doing this last night, and it is unfortunate that she has not the time to give another performance in the Colony.

One is at a loss for similes and metaphors to describe the beauty of this musician's voice. It was golden, it was as intense as the piercing song of a nightingale, it was as sweet and tender as the morning song of the skylark. One may say that it was sweetly exquisite and "even then one does not aptly describe the sweetness of her voice. She sang the masterpieces of many lands; in the tongue which we know, and in languages of which we have no knowledge. A true singer, like a master-violinist sends a message to the heart of the listener, whether the music is English, German, or even Greek, for music knows no language, its accents being like to the croon of the sea and the warbling of birds, intelligible to all with music in their hearts. And Miss Garrison, singing in English, French, German and Norwegian, succeeded in sending the message of her songs into the listening and eager soul of her audience. It was no mean task; it was a brilliant achievement. She was continually encored and invariably condensed into, sing again. Those who were fortunate enough to hear her, carried away with their haunting and rapid melodies, made golden, made sweetly intense by the wonder of her voice. It would be indeed a pleasure, were Miss Garrison to visit the Colony again.

She was apposed to have given two performances at the Theatre Royal; but owing to the delay in the arrival of the *Empress of Australia*, on which she is a passenger, this was impossible. The programme follows:—
"Vedri Carino" from Don Giovanni (Mozart).
Phyllis has such charming grace (A. Young).
Come unto these yellow sands (Le Forge).
"Una voce poco fa" from (Rossini).
Barger of Seville (Werner Josten).
Guarda che liani luna (Werner Josten).
I Battitori di grano (Geni Sadovoy).
L'Ombra del arbero (Claude Debussy).
Ressignol (song without words) (Saint-Saens).
Roses in the morning (Richard Gaius).
Heffe Cuckoo Fair (Martin Shaw).
The crying of water (Camille Tripp).
Birthdays (G. Siemens).
Chanson des cueilleuses de lentilles (Gaius).
Touza (Arranged by Ravet).
Das Zerbrichene Ringlein (German).
My heart is fair (Scotch).
Kom Kyjra (Norwegian Echo Song).

B. M'DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

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S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June
S.S. "TITAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th June
S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th July
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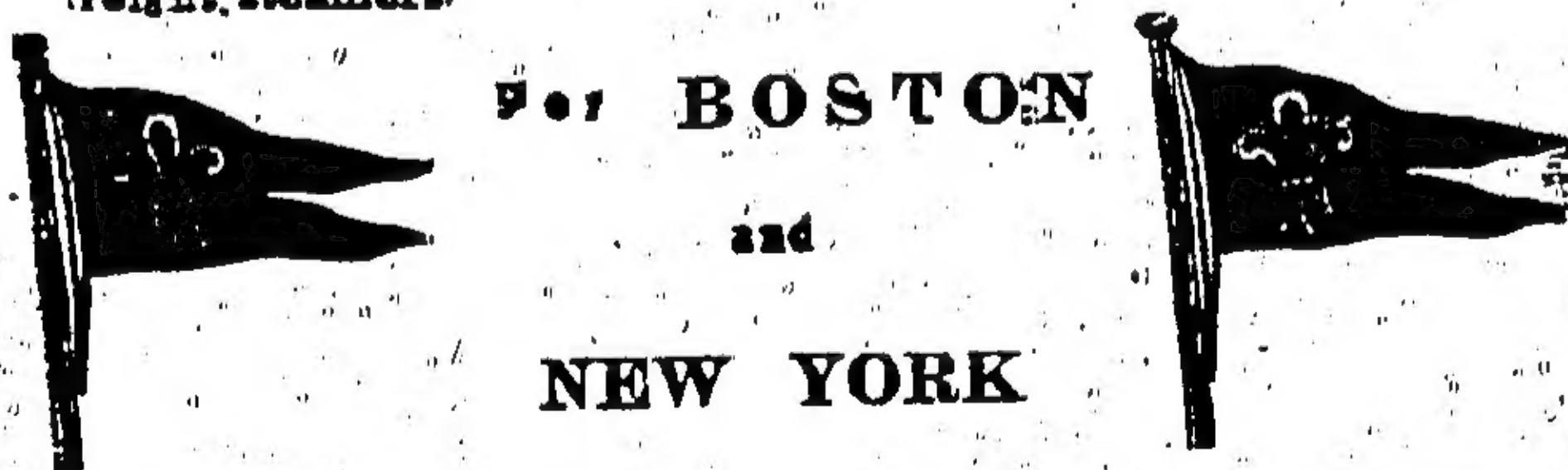
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"KALYAN"	6,118	13th June, Noon	Marselles, London, Antwerp & Hull
"JALPORE"	6,118	17th June	Singapore & Bombay
"MIRZAPUR"	6,718	26th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	Marselles & London
"NAGPORE"	6,233	9th July	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"DELTA"	6,097	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARNATA"	6,085	11th July	Marselles, London, Antwerp & Hull
"KANTUA"	10,903	25th July	Marselles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,696	6th Aug	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARHAR"	9,005	8th Aug	Marselles, London & A'werp
"MACDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug	Marselles & London
"BICILIA"	6,313	3rd Sept	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"NAREUNDA"	18,227	5th Sept	Marselles & London
"KRYER"	6,114	12th Sept	Marselles, London & A'werp
"KARNATA"	6,123	3rd Oct	Marselles, London & A'werp
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct	Marselles & London
"KHYVA"	9,185	21st Oct	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"KANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov	Marselles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"MORRA"	10,911	18th Dec	Marselles & London

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,949	9th June, 1 p.m.	Straits & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	12th July	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	23rd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	6th Aug	do.
"TANDA"	8,968	2nd Sept	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Oct	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th Nov	do.
"TANDA"	8,968	2nd Dec	do.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARNATA"	6,097	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	6,097	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	8,000	13th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"TILAWA"	10,000	14th June	Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,903	26th June	Kobe
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	5th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	7th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARNATA"	6,097	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,696	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MACDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHYVA"	9,185	7th Aug	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"BICILIA"	6,313	7th Aug	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama
"TANDA"	8,968	8th Aug	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NAREUNDA"	18,227	8th Aug	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARNATA"	6,097	12th Sept	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	6,097	12th Sept	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Sept	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHYVA"	9,185	2nd Oct	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,696	2nd Oct	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	10th Oct	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,903	17th Oct	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TANDA"	8,968	7th Nov	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MORRA"	10,911	14th Nov	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"A STEAMER"	—	28th Nov	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MACDONIA"	11,089	18th Dec	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
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SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KANGSU"	On 7th June, 11 a.m.
PORT REDON	"SUNNING"	On 7th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & HANGKOW	"KUNGHOW"	On 8th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SINKIANG"	On 8th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"ANKING"	On 8th June, Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 10th June, Noon.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SUTYANG"	On 11th June, 11 a.m.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 11th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 12th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ORENAN"	On 13th June, Noon.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th June, 2 p.m.
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"FUTURUM"	14th June	Sails 14th June
"NUMIDIA" (cargo only)	16th June	Sails 16th June
"ESQUILINO" (cargo only)	18th June	Sails 18th June
"LAONIA" (cargo only)	20th June	Sails 20th June

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PORTHOE	—	—	22nd June, "
ANGKOR	7th May, 1925	8th June, 1925	7th July, "
COMPIEGNE	22nd May, "	22nd June, "	21st July, "
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